In the Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 10 as follows:

In accordance with this invention, the seek time required for moving a disk head between first and second addresses includes a step of dividing the disk into a plurality of segments of a given [[sized]] size defined by first and second boundaries and establishing an array of seek times for seek operations between each pair of segments. The specified first and second addresses and seek times in the array are combined to obtain an actual seek time.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 3 as follows:

- FIG. 6 is a flow diagram that depicts a process for obtaining an intervolume seek time;
- FIG. 7 is a flow diagram that depicts a process for obtaining an intravolume seek time; and

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 22 as follows:

Configuring physical disk drives into logical volumes or analogous data blocks is well known in the art. By way of example, the device controller 34A is shown with an associated physical disk drive 31A divided into the mirrored logical volumes M1-LVA, M1-LVB, M1-LVC and M1-LVD; the device controller 34E controls the other physical disk drive 31E that stores the mirrored logical volumes M2-LVA, M2-LVB, M2-LVC and M2-LVD. It is also possible for logical volumes, such as the LVE and LVF logical volumes on the physical disk [[31A]]31B, and LVG and LVH logical volumes in the physical disk drive 31C to have different capacities. As will become apparent, this invention has particular use when a physical disk drive has multiple logical volumes.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 3 as follows:

FIG. 3 depicts a physical disk drive 200. For purposes of discussion the physical disk drive 200 [[as]] is shown with a capacity of 4 gigabytes(GB) and contains 3 logical volumes designated logical volumes LV(1), LV(2) and LV(3) arranged in bands of concentric cylinders. FIG. 3 depicts the extent and

location of each of these logical volumes and their center line addresses. Measured in terms of gigabytes from a starting reference or 0 byte position on the outer track or cylinder of the physical disk drive, the physical disk drive 200 has the following characteristics:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 16 as follows:

Step 226 utilizes the resulting number of seeks obtained from Equation (2) and the characteristic seek time from equation (9) to generate the total time for seek operations with the logical volume pair. That is, for a specified logical volume pair i, j, the seek time, seek time(i,j) is:

Seek time
$$(i,j)\frac{A_iA_j}{A} = t_{i,j}$$
 (11)

Thus steps_220 and 226 provide a total seek time over the analysis interval for a logical volume pair (i,j).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 24, line 16 as follows:

FIG. 7 depicts a procedure 230 for estimating the seek time for intravolume seek operations in a selected logical volume i.__For purposes of explanation and understanding,

assume that the LV(2) logical volume shown in FIG. 3 has been selected.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 16 as follows:

As will become evident, it is only necessary to analyze the [intravolume seek times]intervolume seek times for each logical volume pair. Any number of procedures can be used to avoid duplication. In one approach depicted in FIG. 8, the logical volumes on a physical disk drive are ordered by their position on the drive. For example, the order of the logical volumes in FIG. 3 would be LV1, LV2, LV3. In this particular case the sequence of names corresponds to the order, but the logical volume names and the sequence with which they appear are arbitrary.